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Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain came out of the groundhog hole of free trade, saw back into the hole

Milan and his son sowed the wind in Servia for a good many years. When the whilrwind finally came its work with the reigning family was very complete.

Thus far there has been no false or narrow step in the founding of the National Technical Institute, and there is the fairest kind of prospect of building up one of the famous schools of the world

People of the West are going to work with a will as the waters recede to repair the ravages of the flood. Within a month there will be comparatively little evidence of the devastation in Kansas and Iowa.

It ought not to be an extraordinarily difscult matter to suppress rowdyism in such a center of civilization as Indianapolis. A few policemen at the parks on Sunday, looking snarply after the first indication of soodlum tactics, would have a salutary effect on the rufflans of both races.

public will be glad that the end e Moses Fowler Chase case is at hand and that it is to end in accordance with the popular sense of justice. The unfortunate young man and his large property interests will be placed under the guardianship of his father, where they properly be-

Probably this city never held a conven-Protective Association. good thing when they see it, they are good talkers, and they go everywhere. That they are receiving a favorable impression of the city goes without saying

The report of the secretary of the State Horticultural Society presents rather a discouraging outlook for "home-grown" fruit. Pears, peaches and cherries, it says, may be considered a failure, and there will be only about half an average crop of apples. Nature will probably even matters up next year, and till then we can draw from other

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat repiles to Democratic presidential nomination with the suggestion that he be made the Demcratic nominee for Governor of Missouri. This would mean a new sphere of usefulness, instead of an empty honor for Folk, and for that reason the Democrats are not likely to accept the suggestion.

Art Museum are finished Indianapolis will have, with the Capitol and Public Library, four of the best public buildings, architecturally considered, in the country, if not in the world. While there might be room for masonry, and its grand interior colonnade architect that views it.

A Washington dispatch says that Governor Taft is being favorably considered as a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Roosevelt. Governor Taft is an all-around great man and equal to any ofthe government, but it would be a to remove him from his present posi-It would be much easier to find another good man for Vice President than it would be to find Judge Taft's equal as Governor of the Philippines.

The gist of Mr. Balfour's speech seems to indicate that he believes that a country's tariff policy should not be regulated upon a fixed line of academic theory, but should be handled according to the exigencles of the time in order to reap the best advantages for the nation, with due regard to the prices of foodstuffs at home and the possibilities of British trade abroad. It is not altogether a bad notion to handle a nation's fiscal policy very much as a merchant or manufacturer handles his busi-

one of the oldest institutions in the West, thinks that the college fraternity, or secret as a detrimental influence on college life.

whelming majority of such members would vote against the views of President Benton, and it is doubtful if many educators would agree with him.

THE MASSACRE IN SERVIA.

The world has learned to expect revolutions, brutalities and scandals from Servia, but the wholesale massacre of Thursday morning is quite unprecedented. No doubt the reigning dynasty and the government were bad enough to justify a revolution or resort to any legitimate means of bringing about a change, but it would seem that this could have been accomplished without wholesale massacre unparalleled in history. Revolutions have often been accompanied by bloody wars resulting in the deposition of rulers and the banishment of royal families, but never before has change of government been effected by the midnight murder of a reigning family and almost an entire ministry. This is not war, and can scarcely be dignified by the name of revolution. It is a wholesale butchery of unarmed people by armed assassins who had every advantage that conspiracy and preparation could give, while their victims were defenseless. Of course, the world knows that the King of Servia was a post graduate in every vice and utterly unfit to rule over any people, and that his wife, the notorious Queen Draga, was no better. Other victims of the massacre may have been as bad, though but little is known of them, but this does not palliate the cruel, cowardly and shocking means adopted of getting rid of them. As far as politics are concerned the revolution could have been accomplished by assassinating the King and the Queen. The killing of the Queen's brother and several ministers was entirely unnecessary, and shows the savagery of those who were detailed to do the work.

Servia is a very small kingdom, its area being just about half that of Indiana, and a revolution there would not concern the rest of Europe but for the danger that resulting disturbances may spread into the other Balkan states and cause interposition by Russia and perhaps by Turkey. It is more likely, however, that the jealousy of the other powers will prevent this and that the revolution which this massacre is intended to bring about will be confined to their shadows, and beat a hasty retreat Servia. It is difficult to conceive how a King or dynasty succeeding as the result of such a wholesale slaughter can be treated with respect by other powers, but there are other European rulers whose ancestors lived in glass houses, if they do not themselves.

PREMIER BALFOUR'S BACKDOWN.

Premier Balfour's speech in the House o

Commons Wednesday night was an almost

laughable ending of what threatened to be

one of the greatest struggles in British poll-

tics of modern times. The clouds gathered

in great volume and blackness, the light-

ning played in the way of significant speeches from the premier and from Mr. Chamberlain, the press thunders roared and the hosts were marshaling on both sides for a struggle and fight to the finish over a proposition to abandon the traditional British policy of free trade for protection and preferential tariff rates for the colonies. The dispatches intimated that Mr. Chamberlain would probably resign, that Parliament would be dissolved, and the late premier, Lord Salisbury, said "There is no telling what may happen." Well, it has all ended in smoke, or, as old hunters used to say, in "a flash in the pan." There was a little explosion of oratory, but the gun did not go off. Mr. Balfour's speech was probadroit a piece of special pleading as was ever heard in Parliament. It shows him to and great in covering a retreat. There can tween him and Mr. Chamberlain regarding the proposed new departure and that he favored precipitating the tariff issue. The speeches of both of them, delivered at the beginning of the discussion, showed this. Mr. Balfour deprecated "waving the ragged, moth-eaten flags of either the protectionist or free-trade side in the controversy, now as far removed as the poles from the controversy of half a century ago," and said "the time had come when it should be publicly discussed whether the doctrine that tariff duties should never be imposed except for revenue must not be abandoned." When Mr. Chamberlain followed on the same line but more outspoken, it was natural to conclude that the dominant men in the Ministry had decided on a change of policy. The press and public in England and the colonies so construed it. Mr. Balfour's last speech was in a tone of surprise, as much as to say, "What is all this racket about, anyhow? Nobody proposes to abandon free trade." He said he was a believer in free trade, though he did not regard it as a When the government building and new fetish and he had an open mind on the subject. He could not go as far as Mr. Chamberlain had, but-and he appealed to the English sense of fair play-you must allow a Ministry a little independence of opinion and freedom of discussion. He admitted that improvement on some of the exterior lines differences of opinion existed within the of the State Capitol, it is a noble pile of Cabinet, but these were not serious enough to cause the resignation of any member of is still the marvel and the despair of every | the Cabinet. "It would be folly and rashness," he said, "to interfere with the great system which had been in operation for so many years without the most careful examination and without due regard for history and the traditions of the past." And this less than two weeks after he had sneered at the "ragged, moth-eaten flag" of free trade and declared that the time had come when it should be publicly discussed whether the policy should not be abandoned. The premier has pulled Mr. Chamberlain out of the hole, saved the Ministry and probably the Conservative party from defeat, nailed "the ragged, moth-eaten flag of free trade" to the mast, instead of hauling it down, and has called a sudden halt to the campaign of education which was opened only a fortnight ago. It takes a great man to back down so completely without making himself ridiculous. Mr. Bal-

THE NEEDS OF THE NEGRO.

four may consider himself fortunate if Brit-

ish cartoonists do not make a lot of fun of

Of all the conferences and conventions that have honored Indianapolis by their President Benton, of Miami University, presence within the last twelve months none represented greater interests than the Historical and Literary Congress of the A. M. society system, as it exists in this country | E. Church now in session, if we take in view its purpose and its possibilities, though opinion that those institutions it is comparatively insignificant in numbers where such societies do not exist have bet- and other elements that are usually counted ter literary life, less of caste and a larger | as indexes to importance. The African spirit of democracy. This is a new view Methodist Episcopal Church, which is here and will be strongly combated by the large represented in part, is of itself an object lesson with all who are studying the comand undergraduates. An over- plicated negro problem. It was born of the

sentiment which pervaded the race a hun- about! I not only have to make an allowance dred years ago, as it does now, and which was so epigrammatically stated by Bishop Grant at the meeting to which Mayor Bookwalter spoke words of welcome: "All the colored people ask is justice in the courts. and a right to work." The early work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was largely among the colored people. The genius of that church inculcated a degree of social equality which was so distasteful to the colored contingent that as early as 1816 they organized a church modeled after the general economy of the Methodist Episcopal Church in almost every detail, and it has continued to grow until it is one of the most prosperous of the sisterhood of churches, considering all things. It finds a home in Canada, where the instinct of the race revolts at social equality, though the gulf between the races which slavery caused in the United States never existed. This great church is, therefore, an object lesson to be studied in connection with the future of the negro. Whoever else shall covet social equality, he will not.

There is a world of suggestion in the bishop's statement of the case: Justice in the courts and a right to work. Of the first there is no ground of complaint in Northern State. It cannot be alleged that any Northern court discriminates against the negro. The recent patient and fair trials of the negro grave robbers in this city, under most provoking circumstances, is a fair illustration of their rights in the courts here, at least. It may be different in some cases in the former slave States, but time will cure this wrong, if it exists. What the bishop says as to the negro's right to work is quite another thing, and it cannot be dismissed with a pooh-pooh if we mean to consult the interests of the white people as well as those of the negro. In Indianapolis many colored men are idle, and it is these that are causing the police so much trouble on Indiana avenue and elsewhere, but their idleness is not wholly, or even chiefly, their fault; they are not permitted to work in any of the more profitable inunion, and if one comes to the city with a card of membership from a State where colmitted to work at his trade, except as he may find an odd job; nor even then, for his employer is liable to be boycotted if he employs a nonunion man in any kind of work. The late commencements of our city schools graduated several negroes who had passed the necessary examinations with credit, while several white children were refused diplomas, either for want of capacity or application, or because they were not willing to be graduated with a negro. Negroes have not only equal rights in our right to work that they suffer here, and the city and the State pay dearly for their ex-

clusion from this right. Bishop Grant suggests the real want of the negro, at least in Indianapolis. Honest negroes are idle because they are shut out from profitable work. They may, during house-cleaning time, find a job of shaking carpets or the like, but steady employment in any trade is denied them. Somebody nust, in some way, correct this wrong, or others besides the negro will suffer.

The party of Winona Assembly men that visited the city yesterday represented a large amount of wealth, but they represented something better, viz., the American idea of making good use of wealth. Every one of the millionaires in the party, and there were several, is a self-made man who throwing it away, but they are all ready to assist in promoting enterprises that make be a very resourceful man, a skillful leader | for the advancement and betterment of society. They believe in churches, in schools and in all kinds of organized effort for the welfare of men and of boys who are to become men. The city is fortunate in enlisting the interest and co-operation of such men in building up an educational institution on American lines.

The arrest of James Parks, walking delegate of a labor union in New York city, for extorting money for calling off a strike which he had ordered, has been followed by interesting disclosures. The evidence shows not only that Parks received considerable sums of money in several cases, but that four or five other labor leaders have done the same thing. This should not bring al labor leaders under suspicion, but it shows that some dishonest men have succeeded do much harm. Careful investigation might show that many strikes have been ordered with a view to a prospective fee for calling them off.

If we are ever to get even with Milwaukee for starting us down the baseball toboggan, now is the chosen time.

THE HUMORISTS.

Hard on Cholly.

"Cholly says he has invented a new style drink, and it is named after him," remarked Stager. "It must be a soft drink," said Rounder.

A Job for an Oculist.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. 'Yes, whenever I inspect myself I feel that I am much better looking than the average man. Do you call this conceit?" "No; I call it distorted vision."

Relief for Madame.

Philadelphia Press. Mrs. Subbubs-I'm going to let Bridget off for couple of weeks. Mr. Subbubs-What! Why, she's not entitled to a vacation.

Mrs. Subbubs-No, but I am. Cleanliness.

I marveled at the cleanliness of saw in my prophetic vision. Particularly was I struck with the immaculate faces and hands of the children of the slums. Could it be New York, after all? My mentor divined my perplexity.

"Real estate," he explained, "is become so valuable that only the very rich can afford to be

A singular vindication of the commercial spirit distrusted in our day, thought I.

The New Courtship. Time was, before the Age of Tin. Ere woman took to Bridge or Euchre, When it was deemed a deadly sin

To sully Love with Thoughts of Lucre. Gone are the good old rules, and now The times (in Walker's phrase) mutantur: Our girls in every lover's vow Detect the possible Levanter; Each careless fragment you indite, The simplest ode, the merest sonnet-They keep it tight in black and white And clasp a business label on it.

> -London Punch. Making Allowances.

Kansas City Journal. Bronson-I don't see why you should be a angry at your son for marrying. We have to make allowances for the young, you know. Munson-Confound it, that's what I'm kicking

for him, but now I'll have to

As Corrected.

Chicago News. The Parson-You wouldn't be so poor, Thomas, were it not for the fact that you are intoxicated half the time.

Thomas-Thash (hic) not it, parshon. I'm (hic) only 'tox'cated half th' time, cause I'm (hic) so poor. Shee?

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

The most conspicuous thing in current political affairs at present is the marked unanimity with which Indianapolis and Indiana Democrats are not preparing to welcome William Jennings Bryan when he comes here next week to attend the naconvention of Modern Woodmen. Lest there be no confusion let it be stated that the Mr. Bryan who is to be in our midst within a few days is the real, original William Jennings: the Nebraska Bryan; the Lincoln, Neb., Bryan; erstwhile "Boy Orator of the Platte," son of destiny, apostle of the free and unlimited coinage of words and phrases and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or thereabouts; sometime candidate for President on the Democratic ticket and present editor and publisher of the Commoner, a weekly publication of more or less general circulation, devoted to the interests of Bryan and His Idea. This Mr. Bryan is to be in Indianapolis next week. Where are the receptions and dinners, the parades and speechmakings, with which he is to be we! comed and entertained? Where are the reception committees of distinguished citizens and party leaders who will extend the glad hand? Where are the arrangements for a great demonstration in which countless thousands will participate and hang pectant upon every word that drops from the lips of Bryan? Echo answers: Where? In all this great city and broad commonwealth, where once the "peerless leader" numbered his disciples and adherents as the sands of the sea-almost; where once his coming would have been heralded as the coming of a messiah, and where the opportunity of welcoming him would have been grasped by the great unterrified as a glorious privilege and special dispensation of Where is the Hon. John W. Kern, who but yesterday in setting forth the proper platform for Democracy to adopt at its next national convention reaffirmed his allegiance to the platforms of 1896 and 1900 and declared that he was not one who would attain harmony in the party by turning his back upon the able and brilliant young leader of the two last campaigns? Where is Senator Cyrus E. Davis, of Bloomfield, who so loved and honored Kern for that declaration that he immediately nominated im for President? Where is the John W. Kern Democratic Club, of Lapel, in which the Kern boom, builded on this stable foundation, first took tangible form? Surely out this combination will come forth some fitting welcome for the Nebraskan. But what of the Hon. William H. O'Brien, hairman of the Democratic state committee? Is Lawrenceburg so far removed from the capital that he has not heard of the coming event? What of the Hon. T. Tag-gart? Is the hotel business at French Lick too engrossing, or does that new bank demand his undivided attention for the next week? What of the Hon. Jim Keach, Hon. Joe Fanning, the Hon. Joe Bell. Hon. John Holtzman, the Hon. James Mc-Cullough, et al.? What of the Indiana Club? It is true that Mr. Bryan is coming as a private citizen, not in his self-constituted capacity of leader and prophet of Democracy. He is coming to do for another what he did for himself on one historic occasion win a nomination with a speech. But the fact that he is to be here, in whatever capacity he may come, should certainly inspire some sort of a demonstration in his Or is Mr. Bryan a dead one in Indiana?

Bryan's double was in the city yesterday, by the way-State Senator Asahel H. Wampler, of Gosport. Senator Wampler bears a striking resemblance physically to the Nebraska statesman, and he is like him in that he is a Democrat and can make good speech, although in the two sessions has served in the State Senate he preferred rather to be one of the quiet workers of the minority while others furnished the oratory. The senator was here but a few hours yesterday, and he was so busy he did not have time to talk politics.

XXX If Hugh Th. Miller, of Columbus, is renominated and re-elected as the representative from Bartholomew county next year, he may be reckoned on as one of the candidates for speaker of the House

"I'm not thinking anything about the speakership at present," said Mr. Miller yesterday. "I have too many things to worry me before I'll be in a position to give that any consideration. I have first to get the nomination and then the election, and in Bartholomew county it is no garden party affair to elect a Republican candidate for any office. It is only in recent years that the Republicans have had any sort of a show down our way and my recollections of the fight I had to make last year are too vivid to admit of any overonfidence if I am the candidate next year.' It is true that Bartholomew county is a lose one politically, as Mr. Miller elected last year by a plurality of less than one hundred, but his record in the House last winter is an excellent one on which to that his constituency will return As a candiate for speaker he will be a formidable factor, for all who were associated with him in the last session had ample evidence of his ability, good judgment and uniform fairness-qualities much to be desired in the presiding officer of a legislative body. Mr. Miller says that his city and county

are prospering in a business way and that there is, in fact, too much business and work for the number of men available as laborers and skilled hands in the manufacturing establishments. The demand for labor is unprecedented, he says, and the farmers especially are being greatly inconvenienced by the shortage. The factories have taken almost all the hands from the country and the farmers are compelled to do all their own work and are finding it difficult to get in their crops between

Senator Beveridge, who was in Cleveland Wednesday to attend the Hanna-McCormick wedding, remained over night to be present at a dinner given by Senator Happa in honor of President Roosevelt. Yesterday he went to Kendallville to deliver an address before the Northern Indiana Editorial Association, which is in session there, and to-day he will go to Indiana Mineral Springs to be the guest of Harry L. Kramer over Senator Beveridge's visit with Mr. Kramer recalls an incident of the last campaign, when the Indiana Mineral Springs man came to the senator's rescue in his hour of need. The senator had been campaigning in the northern part of the State, and the end of the week found him in Williamsport for a Saturday night meeting. He had expected to deliver his speech and then catch train for home to spend Sunday, but when he came to make his arrangements he discovered that none of the trains stopped in Williamsport from 6 o'clock Saturday evening until late Sunday night. He liked Williamsport, but he preferred to spend Sunday in Indianapolis, and he at once wired his secretary. T. R. Shipp, to see if he could not arrange for one of the through trains to stop there that night to pick him up. Shipp at once got into communication with the railroad officials, but a thing of that kind takes time, which the impatient senator, marooned in the Warren county town, could not appreciate, and he kept firing in telegrams to Shipp at intervals of fifteen or thirty minutes until the latter went into a nervous chill. Just as Shipp's chill was changing to a raging fever and he was beginning to think about chartering special trains and buying railroads the strain was broken by another telegram from the senator. "Everything all right," it read. "Don't do anything more with railroad. Kramer is here with his automob After the meeting that night Mr. Kramer

took the senator in his automobile and drove him over to Attica, where he caught a train that got him into this city the next morning. It was a race against time to get to Attica, and Mr. Kramer gave the senator wild ride that he has not yet forgot, but he caught the train.

D. T. Terhune, of Linton, one of the Democratic members of the board of managers of the Indiana Reformatory, and sole re-

maining member of the old board of historic controversy, was here yesterday on business. Dr. Terhune is still in doubt as to whether he will serve the remainder of his term or meet a fate similar to that of John S. McDonald, of New Albany, and John G. Williams, of Indianapolis. He prefers not to discuss the matter, however.

Representative C. B. Landis, of Delphi. was in the city yesterday en route home from Kokomo, where he delivered a commencement address Thursday night. Mr Landis, like Representative Watson, of the Sixth district, has found that the commencement address plan is an excellent one for keeping in touch with his constituents.

XXX E. E. Cox, of Hartford City, a well-known Democratic politician of Blackford county, was at the Grand yesterday. Mr. Cox is TO BE BROUGHT TO THIS CITY editor of the Hartford City Telegram.

x x x George Lockwood, secretary to the Governor, has a big heart and cannot turn a deaf ear to the appeals of those who make the art of "touching" State officials a means of livelihood. Yesterday an elongated specimen of humanity who resembled strikingly a perambulating advertisement for "Any Old Whisky; that'll do," came into the Governor's outer office and after favoring Lockwood with a half hour of his society gradually led up to the "touch" and got away with a quarter. Sam Shutts appeared on the scene just in time to witness the transfer of the coin.

"Great heavens, George." he protested, You're not undertaking to keep that man n spending money, are you? If you give anything the first time he strikes you he'l make life a burden for you. He used to hang around the auditor's office all the time, and some one over there made the mistake of staking him for a drink once, and he finally got to be such a nuisance that Frank Martin told him one day he ought to go out and shoot himself. He never batted an eye, but answered, 'You give money enough to buy a revolver and I'll do it,' and I guess Frank had to throw him out of the office to get rid of him. be a regular customer of yours, now that he has found you are easy. Lockwood is awaiting the next visit, preother dose of Frank Martin's advice and back it up with a present of a weapon

XXX was one of the callers at Senator Beverville later in the summer. The meeting will be a tri-county affair, embracing the citizens of Delaware, Jay and Randolph L. P. Newby, of Knightstown, was in the

with which to commit hara-kiri.

city yesterday on his way to Greene county to look after a coal mine in which he interested there. He has naught to say at this time of his candidacy for lieutenant governor, but it is generally understood that he is doing a deal of quiet work along that line. W. H. Rock, of Greenfield, joint repre

sentative from Hancock and Marion coun ties in the last Legislature, was here yes terday and was especially interested in getting his first glimpse of the new Claypool Hotel.

Former State Senator Charles Whitcomb of Terre Haute, was in the city yesterday Mr. Whitcomb says he is more interested in shorthorn cattle than in politics at present, and he spent the day at the cattle sale at the stockyards.

"Cass county will be for Hol Shideler for | diana. Governor as long as he wants to use it, said Judge Quincy A. Myers, of Logans port, who was here yesterday and talked politics a little with friends at the Statehouse. Judge Myers believes that the Marion man will be a big factor in the coming gubernatorial race.

Postmaster W. P. Masters, of Seymour was here yesterday to see the local rural free delivery officials about extensions in the service in Jackson county. Mr. Masters hopes to get a complete county service with the beginning of the coming fiscal year, and he has the Indiana senators using their influence to that end.

Mr. Masters was accompanied by T. Blish, a prominent miller and well-known Republican of Seymour. V. L. Ricketts, of Delphi, who is associated with Representative Landis in the pub-

lication of the Delphi Journal, was at the Claypool last night. evening for Washington to spend a few

days at the capital looking after departmental business. A. G. Lupton, of Hartford City, who is

member of the Governor's staff, is at the Denison.

NORMAL GRADUATES

Young Women That Will Teach in the Kindergarten Classes.

many of them carrying bouquets of flowers. nacle Church yesterday afternoon. They were the members of the graduating class of the Indiana Kindergarten and Primary Normal Training School, and the undergraduates. The commencement exercises took place at 3 o'clock and were attended by a large number of the friends of the graduates and of the school. The programme for the afternoon in-

cluded the opening march, the invocation. by the Rev. J. Cumming Smith, a group of kindergarten songs, "Spring Song" and the "Spinning Chorus," by the Normal School chorus, an address by the Rev. Robert Storrs Osgood, pastor of the Mayflower Church: the presentation of diplomas, by Mr. Calvin N. Kendall, superintendent of the Indianapolis public schools, and the benediction, by Mr. Smith. Mr. Osgood's address to the young women of the class was earnest and full of feeling. He said that the recognition of the child brought about through kindergarten work was one of the greatest developments of the day, and that the work done by the kindergartens was a strengthening and upholding of the community where it was most needed. Behind the entire structure of the kindergarten work, he said, was a religious method as well as a philosophical and educa-tional method. Mr. Osgood holds the unique position of being the first man ever asked to make an address to a kindergarten grad-uating class who had been a kindergarten pupil. Mr. Kendall's talk preliminary to the presentation of the diplomas was along similar to Mr. Osgood, and he said that the influence of the kindergarten was felt not only in the school itself, but in the homes and in every community into which an earnest young woman went from the school to work. A pretty feature of the afternoon was

the singing of the group of kindergarten "The Windmill, songs, "The Sailor," Brownies," "Birth of the Butterfly," "The Light Bud" and "The Land of Nod." Miss Adelaide Carmen directed the singing, Miss Lillie Adam was the pianist and Miss Schellschmidt played the violin accompani-

Following the programme an informal reception was held by the graduating class, who received the congratulations of their friends, with Mrs. Eliza Blaker, the superintendent of the school. The graduates in the normal training teachers' course (three years) were Miss F. Irma Barnett, Miss lane Moore, Miss Blanche G. Matthews. Two Years' Course-Misses Grace Armstrong, Ednah E. Brown, Ada E. Bues, Rose Heston, Elizabeth Kellogg, Grace Neukom, Florence Reynolds. Normal Training Teachers' Course (three rears)-Misses Ella Agnes Bixby, Mae Dixey, Daisy Irene Drapier, Leonore Dyer Eldridge, Aurelia Pier Harmon, Gar-net Green Rea, Lydia Lorene Herrick, An-Irene Jenkins, Stella Zucalia Miles, Margaret Neal, Isabelle Somerville, Two Years' Course-Misses Alice Buchanan, Emma La Ruhe Case, Celia Lillian Crumpacker, Mary Eckman, Alma Fermier, Sadie Ethel Gardiner, Ellen Hast-ings, Rose Hazen, E. Belle Williams, Amelia Belle Lockridge, Jean Leaming Morrison, Lora Alice Moore, Julia Eliza-beth Pitkin, Floyette Robinson, Helen Wal-

DUHMES LOSE EVERY CONTENTION IN THE M. F. CHASE CASE.

Boy Declared of Unsound Mind, Residence Fixed in Tippecanoe County, Father Appointed Guardian.

YOUNG CHASE TO BE IMMURED IN A SANATORIUM.

Quick Work by the Benton County Jury-Arraignment of the Duhmes -Next Step in the Case.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 11.-Frederick S Chase was late to-day given the custody of his son, Judge Rabb, at Fowler, appointing the father guardian of his son. Mr. Chase gave bond in the sum of \$300,000, which was secured by a company in Indianapolis. It was decided to take Moses Fowler Chase to an Indianapolis sanatorium, and the removal may be made immediately. After the decision of the jury fixinx the residence of young Chase, the counguardianship, and without question the court granted the request. After Mr. Chase

sel for Fred S. Chase filed application for had fixed up the bond the court advised taking the boy to a sanatorium. Only this morning young Chase had a violent encounter with his guard, John Haas, Haas was obliged to hold his hands to prevent vio-State Senator S. D. Coats, of Winchester, | lence. The next chapter in the Chase case will be the settlement with the Duhmes, Providence, is there now none so poor to do idge's office yesterday. He was here to who have been ordered by the Federal Court to that effect had been filed with the War him honor? Echo answers again: Is there? ask the senator to deliver an address at at Indianapolis to make an accounting of Department was he informed of the effort the property of young Chase in their hands. All the attorneys in the case, with the exception of Judge Hammond and Fred Chase, left Fowler to-night. The boy's father will

> After one of the most scathing arraignments ever delivered to a Benton county jury, in which the character of Mrs. Ophelia Duhme was painted in blackest colors and the action of Austin L. Kumler toward Frederick S. Chase rebuked in the most caustic terms, the jury in the Chase case heard the instructions of Judge Rabb at 11:30 o'cleck this morning and fifteen minutes later returned a verdict in favor of the petitioner, Frederick S. Chase, father of Moses Fowler Chase. Daniel W. Simms, who with Judge Hammond has been chief counsel for Frederick Chase, delivered the

stay with him until he is placed in a sana-

In a quarter of an hour, before the big rowd had realized that deliberations were egun, the jury returned with the verdict, "We the jury decided in favor of the petioner that the boy is of unsound mind and a resident of Tippecanoe county, In-

There was no demonstration, but tears r as he realized the triumph he had won. Without the least hesitation, acting as though their minds were made up they heard the Chase testimony, the jury decided that the Cincinnati court was in error in assuming jurisdiction and that there was no question as to the residence of the boy and the condition of his mind. point raised by Judge Hammond and cited in these dispatches yesterday was practically the knockout blow for the enire case, and the court in his instructions lecided that the contention of the petition er's counsel was right.

In reading the verdict at noon Judge Rabb said he had listened closely to the evidence in the case and was thoroughly convinced that the boy was of unsound mind at the time and ever since he be-came of age. He added: "The Tippecanoe County Court has seen fit to appoint a number of eminent attorneys and I have added a few local attorneys on the side of the respondent. I now discharge these attorneys from further service under the apointment of the court. The case has been tried and I would not grant a motion for a new trial unless that motion is filed Representative Jesse Overstreet left last by the prosecuting atorney. If he does not care to file a motion I will entertain no

The prosecuting attorney stated that he believed substantial justice had been done and that he did not see any reason for a new trial. The Duhme counsel made an appeal this afternoon but the court refused the prayer of the petition

Dwindling further and further into the recesses of a framework of filmsiness the Duhme side of the case fell before the last evidence and argument. So completely was every point covered and so thoroughly was every contention proved that there was not an iota of evidence on which to base an argument and when Mr. Simms made his masterful effort the Duhme counsel waived argument and consented to the case being sent to the jury. This was practically a confession of lack of basis for their contention and the jury had but one road to travel after the instructions had been read. In his argument Mr. simms paid especial atention to Mr. Kumler's connection with the case and grew very bitter. Mr. Simms devoted no little to an arraignment of the Duhmes. He alluded to their actions in attempting to keep Moses Fowler Chase. Doctors were included in the hot fire of accusing words. "Had I been in the place of Fred Chase" said the attorney, "when he met his son and an attendant in the Boston Theater would have killed the man who was with

The court was a long time in reading in structions to the jury. There were between twenty-five and thirty of them, and nearly all supported the theories of the Chase The final reason was that raised by Judge Hammond in reference to the dispoition of a demented person when found handoned in a foreign country. The salient features of the instructions follow: "Gentlemen of the jury, the questions presented by this proceeding for your de termination are: First, is the respondent Moses Fowler Chase, now, and was he when the petition was filed, a person of unsound mind and incapable of managing his estate? Second, was he when the peti-

tion was filed an inhabitant of Tippecanoe county, Indiana? "I instruct you that if Moses Fowler Chase was born in the city of Lafayette, Ind., and that said city continued to be the residence of his father up to the time said Moses reached the age of twenty-one years, sucn city would at that time be the legal residence of the said Moses Fowler Chase, and such place would continue to be his legal residence unless he of his own volition has since then changed his residence from said county.

"The purpose and intent to change the domicile of Moses Fowler Chase must have been the purpose and intent of his mind, and not the purpose and intent of some other mind expressed through him. He must have had full liberty of thought and action in reference to the subject. "If you find from the evidence that Moses Fowler Chase was born in Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and that his faher's legal residence then was, and at all times since has remained there, that when he, the said Moses, arrived at the age of twenty-one years he was of weak mind and will; that his mind became inflamed and

prejudiced against his father at that time by false representation made to him regarding the treatment he had received from his father, and that he was kept from the presence of his father and not permitted to hold any intercourse with him by those with whom he lived, and who had a controllable influence over his mind; if you find from the evidence that he did make his home Dillen, Amelia Engelke, Gusta E. with any person or persons, and that such persons exerted a controlling influence over his mind, and that while so living with such persons, and while such controlling influence was being exerted over him, he became hopelessly insane, and was by such persons left in France among strangers without any egal guardian to take care of him and pro vide for his wants, and that he had no legal married, had no relatives or kindred in sewed up by Dr. Mackey. France, I instruct you that his father, upon inding him in such foreign country under such circumstances, had the right as the natural guardian of the son to take charge Mary Frances Wilson, Emma Louise

you further find that said respondent is the owner of property in this State needing the care and supervision of a guardian, then instruct you that, if Moses Fowler Chase was under such circumstances in Tippecanee county when this petition was filed, he would be an inhabitant of Tippecanoe county within the meaning of the law."

LIKE THE CHASE CASE.

Mrs. Sharon Wants Her Wealthy Son Declared Insane.

PARIS, June 11 .- The application of Mrs.

Frederick Sharon, of California, to have her son, John C. Breckenridge, declared to be of unsound mind came up before the tribunal to-day. There was a strong array of American and French counsel in court because of the large property and personal interest involved. Mr. Peartre, an American lawyer, on behalf of Breckenridge challenged the jurisdiction of the French courts, asserting that the California courts alone were qualified to deal with the question. He said that neither Breckenridge nor Mrs. Sharon was a resident of France The former, he said, after his marriage it San Francisco began a tour of the world going to China and Japan. He finally arrived in Paris, but did not establish his residence there. Mr. Peartre also asserted that Mrs. Sharon gave up the care of her children by Breckenridge when she married Mr. Sharon, the grandmother adopting

The court deferred its decision for a week in order to have the opinion of the minister of justice on the competence of the French courts to deal with nonresident Americans.

HE DESERVED A MEDAL.

Gallant and Daring Act in 1864 by the Late Col. Z. A. Smith.

Among the papers of the late Col. Z. A. Smith, editorial writer of the Journal, found in his office desk since his decease, is a document which afforded him a natural gratification when it came into his hands, early in 1902. About that time medals were issued by the War Department to certain soldiers for special acts of bravery in the Spanish-American war, and newspaper discussion of the matter, perhaps, led to the attempt by members of Colonel Smith's old command to right what they felt was an injustice done him in a similar award during the civil war. Not until after petitions then being sent him. He spoke of the act to his office associates with much feeling. While he realized, as the petitioners did not, that the incident was a closed one with the department and the records would not be opened at so late a day, he felt greatly pleased at the loyal remembrance of him by his old comrades and their voluntary testimonial to his bravery in the far-off

As a matter of interest to Colonel Smith's many veteran friends in Indiana the document describing the daring act of this gallant soldier is here given:

"To the Honorable Secretary of Wal, Washington, D. C.: "It has always been my feeling, and I know that the same feeling exists among many of the subordinate officers and men of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, that an injustice has been done to Major Zemro A. Smith, of said regiment, in the matter of the recapture of two field pieces belonging to a battery of the Fifth United States Artillery, which had been captured by the enemy in the action at the Boydton Road Oct. 27, 1864, inasmuch as medals were given to the subordinate officers. Lieutenants Prince A. Gatchell and Benja-

min F. Oakes, of the same regiment, for

participation in this same affair on the

ecommendation of a staff officer.

'Matters had been very quiet in our part of the line while the troops were being put in position. A portion of Pierce's brithird division, Second Corps, was placed in the front line with the two pleces of artillery above alluded to immediately in its rear, while the First Maine Heavy Artillery, with several other regiments of the first brigade, formed a second line in rear of the second brigade and on the right of a few acres of forest growth which stood in the large open field. diately in front of the second brigade was a large belt of timber. From this belt of timber the enemy sudenly emerged with a volley and a yell, and in a very minutes the regiments of the second gade were scattered to the rear, the men together with the caissons, rushing pellmell through the first brigade, thus leaving us in the front line. The order, 'Forward was at once given by General De Trobriand, and the regiments of the first brigade rushed down the decline at a run to meet the enemy, who were rapidly advancing, firing as they came. Our charge and flank fire from another division on our left sent the enemy back into the edge of the belt of woods from which they came, and from the cover of which they opened a ralling fire. Several hundred of the enemy had advanced so far as to conceal themselves in the clump of forest growth above mentioned, on our left. Colonel Shepherd of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, has just rushed down the line with the right wing of his regiment to secure these men as prisoners, which left Major Smith in command of the left wing, the lieutenant colonel being absent. I was very near Major Smith at the time, and the two field pieces stood within a few rods of the belt timber fully covered by the nearby rifles of the enemy. As soon as (Shepherd's men had passed, I Major Smith shout to his men: 'I think we can get those guns; let's try it.' Led by Major Smith, we all made a rush for the guns. The first one reached was quickly secured and hauled off by the dragrope. ing the whole affair, we closed in on the other gun and dragged it from the field. I was shut off by the crowd from getting hold of the dragrope of the second gun and so unhooked the lock chain and pulled by that; thus, being in the rear as we moved from the field, I could clearly see everything that was going on. As we were moving out under fire, we were met by Lieutenant Gatchell, above referred to coming out from another direction with a large squad of prisoners. These he quickly ed alongside of the men who were hauling the second gun, which the enemy perceived and stopped their fire on us. "I never saw a more brilliant act during my service, nor an act that required more nerve than that displayed by Major Smith and the men under him in voluntarily rushing across the open field to within a dozen rods of the enemy's line to secure

those lost guns. "CHARLES J. HOUSE, 'Late First Lieutenant Co. G. First Maine

Heavy Artillery. "Augusta, Maine, April 17, 1902."

DIED AT AGE OF EIGHTY.

Mrs. Jane Patterson Passes Away at Dr. Cravens's Home in Irvington. The death of Mrs. Jane Patterson, sister of Mrs. Dr. Woodburn, occurred at 10 o'clock last night at the home of Dr. Junius Cravens, on University avenue. Mrs. Patterson's death was caused by a stroke of paralysis which she suffered about four years ago. She was eighty years of age and had lived most of her life here in Indianapolis. Her husband, now dead, was formerly city engineer for twenty-five years. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. David Macy, is a resident of this city. Mrs. Patterson leaves two brothers, Dr. James Cravens, of Spirit Lake, Ia., and William Cravens, of Chicago, and a grandson and great-grand-

spent in this county. Elihu Dodds Dies in Arizona.

Most of Mrs. Patterson's long life was

son, who live in Arkansas.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the death at Phoenix, Ariz., of Elihu Dodds, of 2013 East Tenth street. He was superintendent of a factory and went some time ago to Arizona for his health. The remains will reach Indianapolis for burial in a few days.

Fell from a Street Car.

A man who refused to give his name fell from an Irvington car last night and suffered a severe scalp wound. He was taken guardian anywhere, and that he had never to the City Dispensary, where the cut was

The man's name was later learned by one of the doctors who happened to pick up an old and soiled collar from the floor of and custody of him, and to bring him to the Dispensary. Mr. Snow, of Franklin, Ind. his own home in Tippecanoe county, Indi- for that was the name on the collar, had ana, for care and treatment, and if this forgotten to take the once white lines with was done by the father in good faith and him and his name no him and his name now appears on the